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SPEECH OF MR. FOSTER, OF SUFFOLK, ON THE RESOLVES RELATING TO THE CURRENCY AND THE BANK DEPOSITS.

In the SENATE of MASS. on Saturday the 15th, on a motion to reconsider the several votes adopted on the above resolves, Mr. FOSTER of Suffolk, addressed the Senate as follows:

Nothing short of a sense of high duty could induce me to attempt to address a public assembly; because I am conscious of my inability to do any thing creditable to myself, or useful, on this occasion, to my constituents. This is the first time in my life that I have attempted to speak in public; and I now make a great sacrifice of pride, to duty. And I am conscious, that even this feeble effort, will prove abortive, unless I obtain the indulgence granted at this board on another occasion, the day before yesterday, to the learned President of Harvard University, and be allowed to read where my memory fails me. If I have the happiness to be inspired with the spirit of the *Improvisatori*, you shall have the benefit of it, or the *tedium*.

Sir, what have I to expect in addressing this board? Here are thirty nine, out of forty, honorable Senators, whose opinions are well known to be entirely favorable to the measure, which I feel it incumbent on me to oppose. I, a solitary friend to the Administration; and so far a friend, only, as I may perceive in its acts, a nearer approach to my own views of the true character, and spirit of our Government, than in its present opponents. For, Sir, I profess the most perfect independence of opinion; I am a libertine in politics; I think for myself; and speak as I think, without stopping to look over my shoulder, to see who hears me. I am told that this frankness has injured my fortunes; but I cannot always balance my convictions, by my interest. No party will claim such a man, although several may adopt him, for a makeweight. I must have been so adopted by some of the three parties, who have favored me with their votes; and by the aid (perhaps) of a few votes of the fourth party, I have the honor of a seat at this board.

To say much more of myself would be egotism, (not a very uncommon fault they say.)—But I have nobody to introduce me; I must, therefore, introduce myself. I have an object of utility, not of vanity, in so doing; I expect to make up in the fortunate independence of my condition, for the want of well trained arguments.

I am, then, a sort of *arva avis in terra Yankeeana*; I am neither Merchant or Lawyer; I have no profession, or trade; I have nothing to buy, and nothing to sell; I own no Bank Shares, nor any thing which may be otherwise affected by the Banking, or any other system, than the vast majority of my fellow citizens. All that I possess, which is enough for my humble wants, I hold by what may be called, in the philosophy of property, (if a distinction be here admissible) the second best title, namely, by inheritance. I wish I could boast of a better one. So that if I belong to any class in society, it must be that whose interest I seem to oppose; but whose real, and permanent interest, I cannot oppose; for that will ever be found (taking into view their progeny) in equal justice, and honest policy; the only sure basis of this Union; the only means of our future prosperity and happiness.

Although I profess to belong to no party, and would as readily oppose General Jackson, as any body else, whose measures I did not approve of; yet I am far from being neutral in these political contests. I should be ashamed to be neutral—Solon very wisely made neutrality a crime at Athens, and he, or some other grand moralist, considered neutrality also a crime among individuals.

What have I to expect, I repeat, in opposing these Resolves? Not, surely, to convince the members of this Senate, that they are wrong; that would be presumptuous in the extreme. I trust, however, that they will believe that I am honest in my opposition, although, perhaps, wrong myself. They here may learn, if they believe me, that I have no special interest in the issue; they may perceive that I am too old for aspiring ambition; and they must, by this time, be convinced, that I am not qualified for public life. Yet I have an object, a laudable one I trust; and I wish I could clearly see the end of that object, in the feeble means which I have at command. My object, is to make one single effort, (and probably the last) from the high place to which a few partial friends have called me; one more effort, I say, from a place whence the commonest truth comes with increased force; and that effort is, to induce you, and my fellow citizens generally, to pause, and to enquire, earnestly into the character, the consequences, and final end of that policy, which is the ruling principle of our State Legislatures; as well as that of the Federal Government.

It is not my wish to dictate to them, what that policy should be; that would be an unbecoming arrogance, in a man who has had less experience in the affairs of his own country, than most of you; although much older than most of you. But, it is my most ardent desire, that the American people may learn to think for themselves, and to enable them to do so, more usefully, I would venture to ask them to consider, well, the peculiar character of our Institutions and Governments, and a little more analectically, than they do the air they breathe. If they will do that, they may learn the purposes for which they send us here; and be better able to know whether we accomplish the objects for which we are sent; namely, to diffuse the means of the greatest sum of happiness over the greatest mass of the human race which is susceptible of it. If they will do that, I will cease to importune them any more, with my newspaper counsels; and never ask, as I never have, for one of their votes.

I confess that I am not much encouraged by the results of my past labors of love; for such they were in truth, and really opposed to my own interests, (so say my friends.) The have made my enemies, where I had friends. And although it may have been the means of placing me here, it has not satisfied my hopes; because I do not see that those who seemingly approve of my advice, have profited by it, in the way I had expected; that is, by gaining that knowledge which will enable them to judge of the effects of our acts in this Hall, on their own physical and moral condition. There is not a day of our session passes, without some act emanating from this place, injurious to their interests, and subversive of their rights; and they know it not. No, they applaud us, and elect us, and pay us with the fruit of their hard and ill paid labor. The inquiry which I recommend is, however, an easy one; although the people have been too often led to believe, that all matters of Government and Law, were intricate mysteries, very far out of the reach of common minds. The page of history is the simple source of knowledge to which I now refer; and fortunately for our remaining hopes, it is open to all in this our happy Country. Sacred and profane history, are equally rife with fruitful lessons on Government and State policy. The errors of those who have gone before us, are perhaps, more useful, as cautionary beacons, than the most lucid abstract reasoning *a priori*. But our reading of history, should be with American eyes, turned towards our own novel, non-descript, anomalous, precious state of society; with a view to more fully appreciate the difference of our condition, from the rest of the world; to improve our sin-

gular advantages; and especially, to guard against an approximation to that state of society, over which the wise men of the world now weep. This study will open to us a distinct view of the amazing difference, between the *real objects*, and *well known ends* of European policy, and that which *ought* to be ours; unless we aspire to results similar to those, which European laws and policy have produced; and if like causes produce like effects, we must be prepared to meet similar results sooner or later.

Mr. President, the long preamble, may appear to be here out of place, and foreign to the subject matter before the Senate. But I trust, that it will not appear so to all its members, when they make seriously, the comparison here recommended; and inquire into the applicability, or inapplicability, of the very branch of policy, now under discussion, to our condition and wants. The subject before you, Mr. President, is in fact one of foreign origin; and it is on its foreign merits that it should be tried.—There, that is, in the old world, it has worked well for its inventors. But who are they? Are they the people, the majority, those who create this wealth, which the Banking machine aids to divide, and distribute? No! No Government of which we have any knowledge, has ever yet worked for the majority; not even this boasted government, although it be the most perfect yet established. The American Congress, which has, or ought to have, the people, and nothing but the people in its view, has not held even the scales of justice. Yet it is difficult to suppose, that such a Government could be wilfully so, to the interest of the majority; if it be so, wilfully or otherwise, it must be so because the people do not understand their own interest.

European Governments, from which we borrow too much, have an object, well understood, and constantly pursued; and the ends of that object, may be clearly seen in the means. Are those *ends*, our *ends*? Let any travelled or well read American answer this question, upon the honor of a gentleman; not as a politician, for, unfortunately, there are two codes of honor, as two codes of morality.

The indirect system of taxation, of which the paper currency, and Banking Institutions, are an important member, suits admirably the policy of European governments; because those Governments, unlike ours, consist of two permanent, and distinct parts; namely, the rulers, and the ruled; whose interest are diametrically opposite.—The rulers there, can maintain order, and govern the multitude, and maintain in their beloved *status*, in its present form, only by deception. And I believe that it will not be denied by any well informed man, that the governments of Europe now rest on *ignorance, poverty and vice*, as their necessary, nay, their indispensable foundation. Nor will any one, who will take the trouble to reflect for one moment, venture to say, that these governments could endure one single day, if poverty, ignorance, and vice, were changed, only for the same degree of competency, knowledge and virtue, with which we are blessed. A distant, and much attenuated ray of American light, has already shaken their thrones to their centre.

From this, then, do I argue, that all that policy, which employs indirect means, and trusts to the ways of deception for its success, should not be the policy of America. And most especially, should not be the policy of the Federal government; because, however ignorant individuals may be, or however unable to redress wrongs, when not ignorant, we cannot presume much on the ignorance or supineness of independent States, always jealous of encroachments, and equally so of partiality. It matters not, whether the common people, as they are called, love to be deceived or not; if they be in the dark, on their true interest, or their chosen agents, are bound in duty, as well as in humanity, to enlighten them; and not to administer to their prejudices and errors; and especially for our own private advantage, if we happen to belong to a class, which may be benefited by those prejudices and errors.

The people in the country, it is said, had rather have five dollars taken from them, without seeing it, than to pay one dollar, with their eyes open.—This, I am aware, is too true. And it has been the foundation of all the misrule and misery of the Old World; and now gradually, though slowly, is sowing the seeds in this country, for a similar harvest. Banking is a tax on the people; in proof of it, we see the capitalist willing to pay for this privilege. He must get his profit from somebody, and from whom, but from those who borrow, or those who consume the goods bought with borrowed capital. If he had no advantage, that is, if he did not get more interest for his money, why should he ask for this favor, and be willing to pay for it? If he have an advantage, and get more interest, who pays for it but the people? Every man is entitled by our laws to the interest of his money; but that title should depend on a fair competition, like all other trades. And I hope to see the day, when every capitalist may get as much as he can, for his money, without legislative aid or hindrance, favor or tax; except a fair proportion of all other taxes. Then we need not fear the extortionate Banker any more than the extortionate Shoemaker; a fair competition would reduce the former, like the latter, to the true value of his goods.

You see, Mr. President, that my opposition is to the Banking system; although I less fear State Banks than a Mammoth Union Bank. But my opposition is a rational one. I am not a radical in the worst sense of that word; I would look to the root of every evil, but I would probe it cautiously. I have no rash desire of rapid innovation. Fifty years, if you please; but *begin*. I cannot see the end of the good work of reform; but I hope to see the beginning.

I will now, Mr. President, proceed to consider the Resolutions. The picture of the times in the preamble, appears to me, to be too highly colored; for, although we are, doubtless, in a financial crisis, it is much less extended than is here supposed and almost entirely confined to persons who have used their credit to an unwarrantable excess. Mechanical labor, building materials, real estate, rents, merchandise and provisions, in the city, are all at high prices. Country produce, as I am informed by gentlemen of the House, recently from home, is much higher than last year; and debts in the country are easy of collection. I also understand, that the Life Insurance Company has received for redeemed mortgages, this last year, \$230,000. It is believed, that no prudent Banker would have considered the parties concerned in most of the recent failures, in this city, good for the present acknowledged amount of their known deficits, for twelve months past. Many of these unfortunate speculators, could in no ordinary circumstances, have stood much longer.

We are called upon, without distinction of party, to unite on the measure before you. Is it so, Mr. President; or is it rather to carry with it a greater party force? There can be no doubt, that the Bank is a political partizan; identified with, nay the very soul of the Congressional amalgamation of Nationalists and Nullifiers; who constitute the opposition. The renewal of the Bank charter is the object of all their present movements; and it is expected, by that act, to consummate the triumphant and perpetual reign of the monied power. It is a party question, and to talk of no party, is but for the purpose of deceiving opponents into the vaults of the Bank party. Let us examine the first resolve.

If the sound and healthy state of the currency, be one of the most important elements of our prosperity, what are the historical facts showing that a healthy paper currency ever existed? Surely no country in Europe can produce such a record. And the history of the mixed paper, and specie

currency of our own country, exhibits a picture as changeable as the kaleidoscope, and now threatens us with confusion, and distress: for whether the removal of the deposits be one of the causes or not, of the present embarrassments, it must be admitted that the paper, and credit systems, are wonderfully well calculated to increase the evils now complained of. If, as it is admitted, a metallic currency be preferable, in theory—(theory—I take to be sound philosophy deduced from experience; but often contravened by unsound, unphilosophical practice, fortified by precedent)—I say then, if specie be preferable, why should we perpetuate and encourage by fallacious legislation, methods of transacting business which render it necessary to use paper at all; knowing as we do, that no just proportion can ever be established between specie and paper?

The *Second Resolve* seems to look to the Bank, as a check on the inordinate issue of paper; and alludes to private Banks, as the proper organs for the issue of that portion of the currency consisting of paper, in preference to the Government, they being compellable at all times, by law, to redeem their notes with specie. Will any Senator say, that the Banks can at all times, redeem their notes with specie? Yet the public security requires imperiously, that they should have this power.—Why could not the Government restrain itself from improper issues, as well without, as with a Bank? Is not the Bank a creature of the Government, although the present Bank assumes to be its master? And cannot the Government authorize the Bank to issue beyond its means to ransom? Can it not authorize a Bank to suspend specie payment, when it pleases? Ask the prototype of the Bankites, the British Government, what may be done with a national Bank. Nay, the only penalty for suspending specie payments, by the charter of the present Bank, is double interest; while the penalty in this State is quadruple interest. What does the Committee mean by the circulating medium? It is commonly understood to mean the currency in circulation for common daily use; but here it seems to be confounded with Banks and Banking, for the convenience of trade and commerce.

The *third Resolve*.—This would seem to be a palpable hit of all the State Banks; which I sincerely believe, are doomed to distraction. And although I am opposed to the whole banking system, still, if we must have Banks, give us as many as possible; and as small as you please: the evil may then be neutralized by competition. Are there any Banks, in fact, more safe, and sound, than our local Banks? If local Banks operate on a smaller scale, then, in case of failure, the distress would be less. A National Bank may fail. The present Bank has been twice on the verge of failure. We have the testimony of Mr. Cheves, its former President, to corroborate this statement. But for the aid of Government, and the forbearance of the local Banks, this great Bank must have failed—spreading ruin and terror throughout the country.

I will read an extract from Mr. Benton's speech on this point:

"The institution commenced active operations about the first of January, 1817, and in the course of that year established eighteen branches. * * * On the 20th July, 1818, only eighteen months after the institution began its operations, it was obliged to commence a rapid and heavy curtailment. During all this time the Bank had the advantage of immense Government deposits, (eight millions of dollars.) The curtailments at all points, within eight months, were \$6,530,000. * * *

The specie in the vaults on the close of the day on the 1st of April, 1819, was only \$126,745 and 28 cents, and the Bank owed to the City Banks, deducting balances due to it, an aggregate balance of \$79,125 and 99 cents. It is true there were in the mint \$267,000, and on the road from Kentucky and Ohio, over land, \$250,000; but the Treasury dividends were payable on that day to the amount of near five hundred thousand dollars. * * *

Accordingly on the 12th of the same month, the Bank had in its vaults but \$71,522 and 27 cents, and owed to the City Banks a balance of \$196,418 and 66 cents; exceeding the specie in its vaults \$124,895 and 19 cents."

Fourth Resolve.—The National Government has nothing to do with exchange, any more than with any other private property, or concern of individuals. And the Bank, if it did labor to equalize exchange, would be recreant to its duty to the stockholders; for the more fluctuating the exchange, the greater is their profit.

Fifth Resolve.—Receiving and paying over money, do not require the establishment of a Bank, any more than the receiving and paying money, from a Merchant in the United States, by another in Europe.

Sixth Resolve.—This resolve recommends the Bank, as a great equalizer of the currency. I maintain, that neither the old, or the new Bank, did any thing to equalize the currency: It would have been contrary to their interest to do so. During the existence of the old Bank, the general circulating medium (as is the case now) was the notes of the local Banks. The out of town notes sold in Boston for some ten years before the charter of the old Bank expired, from two to five, or ten per cent. discount; they were not taken by the old United States Bank; and of course it could not exercise any control over the issues of those local Banks, either in quantity or in value. During that period, the Farmers Exchange Bank, the Hillsboro' Bank, the Coos Bank, the Berkshire Bank, and several banks in Maine, failed. The United States Bank did not, could not exercise any control over them, and there was no pretence that it ever did so over those or any other local banks.

After that Bank ceased, the local Banks in New England, came into an arrangement, by which their bills passed current at par, and were always redeemed at their counters at par; and in Boston, at from one, to one and a quarter per cent. discount. The currency became in a much better state, after the charter of the old Bank expired, than before; and it so continued for the first two years of the war.—Its final derangement beyond New England, for it was not deranged here, was owing to causes totally disconnected with the existence, or the non-existence of the Bank; and the same causes might have produced the same results on the Federal Bank, if it had existed at that time.

"Many persons (says Seybert), viewed a dissolution of the late Bank of the United States as a national calamity; it was asserted, that a general bankruptcy must follow that event. The fact was otherwise; every branch of industry continued uninterrupted; no failures in the mercantile community were attributable to that occurrence. It is probable that some embarrassment might have taken place, if the State Banks could not have supplied the want of the late Bank of the United States.—[Seybert's Statistics, p. 522.]

The present Bank did nothing to restore the specie payments. It never had but \$1,400,000 paid in specie; that was its whole actual capital; the residue consisted of government, or individual promises. Instead of a regulator of the currency, and a money lender, it was a money borrower, from its birth: a mere foundling; a public pauper. It commenced by borrowing, and lived by borrowing. It borrowed all the government deposits—about eight millions; all it could of private depositors—some six millions; all it could of the people, by pushing out its notes—some millions more. On its specie capital of \$1,400,000, it borrowed, then, twenty millions from the public; and yet, it so managed, that it stood on the verge of bankruptcy. The local banks had at that time, as estimated by Mr. Crawford, 120 millions in circulation: then how could this Bank, with only \$1,400,000 capital, and owing

twenty millions to the public, in the forms stated, regulate the 120 millions of State Bank currency? When the major is found in the minor, we may believe this, and not before. In fact, the Bank of the United States takes very few of these bills. But since the establishment of the United States Bank, though the local banks of New England have, probably, quadrupled in number, they have by an arrangement of their own, brought all their bills to par, over their whole territory; and they are as good as specie, any where in New England; and are of more uniform value than the bills of the United States Branch Bank. The immense advantage alluded to in the late Bank report by Mr. Webster, of the United States Bank bills being considered as good a basis for discount, by the local banks, as specie, is thus found to be no advantage at all, since it is common to all our banks in New England.

Seventh Resolve. This touches the constitutionality of the Bank, which it concedes mainly, if not entirely, on the ground of precedent. Mirabeau, that gifted orator, and distinguished, liberal statesman, of the first, the wisest, and most virtuous of the French assemblies, expresses in the following beautiful manner, his opinion of the doctrine of precedents. "I cannot find words to express my contempt of that doctrine, which subjects the present population, to laws dictated by the vice, folly, or ignorance of past generations." The mere Lawyer may follow precedent; but the statesman should regard it less.

The Bank violates three great points of state policy. First, your principle of taxation. Second, the inhibition of freehold property to Aliens. Third, the invasion of Dower. We tax our Banks for the privilege we grant them; while the United States Bank is placed within our borders, in violation of our rights and jurisdiction—in opposition to our policy—in defiance of our authority—against our interest, as far as taxation is concerned—against the interest of our local Banks. They have placed one Branch here; so they may one hundred if they please; and how can we help ourselves, but on constitutional grounds? No Alien is permitted to hold Real Estate by our laws. Aliens hold nearly a quarter of the Bank of the United States; they are planted on your soil, as owners in fee simple, in defiance of your laws; they may buy up half your Commonwealth under the same law, and you have no remedy, but under the shield of the Constitution. Foreign capital, they say, is desirable; but good Lord deliver us from foreign influence which may come with the capital. Capital will never be wanting, where the worth of capital is abundant. Our produce is the best of capital; every bale of cotton, and every fish taken from the ocean, will bring into the country their value in specie; and all the specie wanted, will remain in the country, unless it be driven out by paper substitutes. Our laws provide for the widow, in giving her her thirds, her life estate, in fixed property. The Bank Houses and lands, in becoming corporate property, are converted into personal estate; and your laws of Dower, one of the most humane, and salutary on the Statute Book, becomes a dead letter. In fine, if Congress, under the authority of coining money, if under this grant of a clear and explicit power, can come into your estate and trample down state laws, and subvert state policy in this way, why could it not, under the plea of regulating commerce, incorporate manufactories, mercantile companies to hold ships, wharves, stores, &c. Why not under the authority to establish Post offices and Roads, incorporate Railway and Canal Companies, who will cut down your dwellings, and cut up your farms; and then charge you for the privilege of travelling over the land they have robbed you of.—Why not, under some other plea, drawn from that plastic instrument, control all the civil and religious concerns of the state; your legislation, jurisprudence, and education? This would be, only the natural fruit of consolidation, which some politicians look forward to with complacency.

If the United States can authorize a company to issue notes, and make the laws by which they shall be received, and paid, they may do the same with an individual, for the note of a Banking Corporation, no more assimilates to coin, than any other note, that is paid when demanded. If this power to create a Bank, may be fairly claimed under the constitution, then all these other powers, may be as plausibly demanded; and that instrument which was created for a shield to the states, and a barrier against Federal encroachment, becomes the very means of their destruction.

All large monied Corporations are dangerous; even when created by State authority, and within the reach of State control. They become, in fact, what we intended to prevent, in abolishing the laws of Entails and Primogeniture. But a great national monied power, when once firmly established, becomes more formidable than a State Nobility. It will annihilate all idea of State sovereignty; change the whole character of your institutions, making yourselves and your posterity slaves. If a few aspiring politicians think thus to lay the foundation for a Nobility, they have to learn that nobility, as simple as it may appear to them, was the work of time, like every thing else; and ours must long be a green nobility, in the novice, before it can presume to wear, gracefully, those captivating nothings, which are, nevertheless, something, that gold cannot buy.

A Nobility of *wealth*, what an ignoble thing!!! A nobility, reared at the school of debasing meanness, where little frauds are sometimes considered great feats! A nobility with the moral grays of its origin still visible at every step! I trust we shall, from the dread of ridicule, at least, avoid this error. The nobility of the old world, with all its vices, would be a thousand times preferable. There, there is nothing mean, most certainly; all is grand, liberal, and chivalrous, and even the vices which belong to it, are gilded and ornamented, with fanciful arabesques.

In conclusion, I am opposed to the restoration of the deposits, because I think this act would increase and prolong the evil, which it is intended to cure; because, I know that frequent and sudden changes, are more injurious to commerce, than permanent bad laws. If they have been improperly removed, Congress is the proper tribunal to try that question, on its merits; and to punish the offenders, if any there be: which will be much better than to punish the unoffending merchants by the restoration. I have heard often admitted, at this Board, that the strict constitutional power was with the Secretary, in this act, but that it was an abuse of power. Now is the time, it would seem, to guard against a similar event. But do not punish too severely officers for your own faults. The fault, if there be any, was in the law, apply then the remedy there.

I am opposed to the recharter of the Bank. For the power of concentrated wealth is too great for any Government, especially for so weak a one as this. Philip of Macedon, said, "that a jackass laden with gold, could enter the strongest city." Napoleon said once, on hearing that one of his subjects had thirty millions of francs, "four such men, would rule this Empire." Here were men who wielded the sword, and yet were in dread of the power of concentrated wealth.

I will add one more argument against a great accumulation of money power, to mathematicians, and to men who play at games of chance. There was in Paris a gambling house, frequented by those who play high. All was fair play, and honorable; no chances in favor of the banker, and no skill required; it was a mere game of chance, always played in this house. This may seem childish to gamblers, but it was not so. The advantage of the banker was in the length of his

purse; he always having much more disposable money than his opponents; and this simple advantage enabled him to pay to the city an enormous license for the privilege of ruining his fellow citizens, without fraud. This is the power of the Bank, but it is far from being its only one. It is enough, however, to annihilate every State bank.

I would now venture to express a hope, that our acknowledged ignorance, here as well as in Congress, on the subject of finance, may induce some member of this, or the other branch, to move for the appointment of a special joint committee, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a chair of Political Economy for the State: the lectures to be delivered at some stated periods, and given places; but especially, in Boston during the session of the General Court. If such a measure were adopted, I should be willing to see here, 1200 instead of 600 Representatives; we could well afford to build them a larger house, out of the savings which such an institution would induce.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The entire stock of Store No. 107 Washington street, will be sold for cash, at the price of sixty days from the first inst. The following comprise a part, viz:

Fine Gold and Cameo Ear Rings;
do do Filigree do
do do Coraline do
do do Jasper do
do do Onyx do
do do Crystal do
do do Agate do

Fine gold, jet, cameo, pearl, coral, agate and diamond finger rings—chaste and plain do—pearl, jet, cameo, enamelled, coraline, agate, coral and filigree Breast Pins.

American carved and shell Combs, all sizes and patterns; do do side Combs; every description of plain Shell Combs; plain Horn Combs, from 1 to 6 dollars per doz; a great variety of entirely new patterns of French and American carved and fine pressed Horn Combs; fine Ivory Combs of superior quality; Ivory Dressing Combs; do pocket double and single blade; coarse and fine; do fine bone wood Combs; shell pocket Combs; English, French and American Perfumery; Rowland's Macassar Oil; Bears Grease; Bears Oil; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil; Antique Oils, various perfumes; Atkinson's Vegetable Dye, do Curling Fluid, Rowland's Kalydor, Cologne Water, of superior quality; Pearl Powder; French and American Hair Powder, a variety of English Tooth Powders, Oils of Rose, Soap Shaving Cakes, old London Soaps, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fancy Soaps, &c. Ambrosial, Camphor, Rose, Almond, Orange, Castilian, Ceylon, Lavender and Jessamine, Rouge, Court Plaster, Almond Paste, Milk of Roses, Dye for the hair, Powder, Puffs, Wash Balls, Pomatum d'ots and rolls.

Fine Goods, &c.—Work boxes, various patterns screw and rose work cushions, head purses, do bags silk socks, ivory, pearl and bone yard measures, pearl and bone wares, wrought ivory card cases, table mats, musical boxes, various sizes of mirrors, porcelain tablets for drawing, watch ribbons, pearl slides, crosses and pendants, purses, clasp, gentlemen's morocco and japanned dressing cases, Emerson's razor straps, head neck chains, bone and ivory rattles, indelible ink, letter stamp embossed bottles, game of lotto, paper folders, cut glass cologne bottle, Napoleon statues, bronzed; salt spoons and steel pens.

Cutlery, &c.—Superior razor, Rodgers & Sons and other pen knives, a great variety; steel scissors, fine quality; every description of hair, cloth, nail, hat, tooth, shaving and flesh brushes. Every kind and pattern of morocco work, ivory chess men, ever pointed pencil cases.

English and French Hair Work, viz:—Ladies' and gentlemen's wigs, top pieces, plain and curled frizzes, bands of long hair, bunches of curls, hair and mohair puffs, curl curls, various kinds; Opera Puffs, boxes of curled hair.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine the same, as they will be sold at great bargains. By order of E. N. STRATTON, Assignee. feb 19 aptA2

FOR SALE. Four new Brick Dwelling Houses, situated on the new part of Prince st., leading from Hanover street to North square, being one of the pleasantest and healthiest situations in the city, as it overlooks the harbor and surrounding country; having a large vaulted room, with hard and soft water; kitchen and basement room; two parlors, with folding doors, marble chimney pieces, and China closet; with six sleeping chambers, and closet room in abundance; finished in modern style, with every convenience for a genteel family.

Also, one new Brick House in Garden Court street, adjoining the above, finished in similar style. For terms, &c. please apply to THOMAS MOULTON, on the premises, or ENOCH H. SNELLING, 85 Ann st. feb 19

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE.
Boston, Feb. 17, 1834.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th March next, for furnishing and laying at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. the following quantities of Stone, viz:—
About 3000 cubic yards of Stone, for a quay wall, equal in quality to the wall built at the Navy Yard last season.

Do. 2400 running feet of Edge Stone, each stone to average 10 feet long, 2 feet wide and 8 inches thick, and to be hammered equal to those under the guns in the Park at the Yard.

Do. 145 cubic yards of 2 feet dimension Stone, and do 327 do do Square do. Fence thereon, to average 5 feet each in length, and to square 17 foot 6 inches to 1 foot when hammered—to be rough hammered on beds, builds and ends.

Do. 650 running feet hammered Capping for the above, each stone to be 1 foot 6 inches wide, 9 inches thick, and to average 6 feet long.

The Stone to be hammered equal to those in the fence at the west end of the Yard.
The whole of the Foundation Stone to be delivered during the month of April next—one third of the Stone and Capping for the fence to be delivered in May—one third in June, and one third in July next.

The Edge Stone and the guns to be delivered in June, and the Stone for the quay wall to be furnished and laid by the 1st of November, 1834.

The whole to be delivered at such place in the Navy Yard as the Commandant may direct, and subject to such inspection as he may appoint.

For all further information inquire at the Office of the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. DANIEL D. BRODHEAD, Navy Agent. feb 18

CATTLE FAIR HOTEL—BRIGHTON.
Z. B. PORTER announces to his friends and the public, that he has leased of the Directors of the above named Hotel, recently occupied by Mr. Mumford, and has commissioned to said hotel, with the Directors to have his best exertions to keep an orderly, well attended, well provided House of entertainment, for public accommodation. The House was originally built to accommodate the drovers and dealers who have frequented this market for years past, but its peculiarly convenient and central situation must ever attract to it a large share of the public travel. He pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanted to merit a continuance of the patronage given the House; and all who may hereafter call, shall meet with every attention in his power to bestow. Persons throughout the Commonwealth, and other States in the Union, whose business leads them to Brighton, are respectfully solicited to give him a call; that they may witness for themselves, and judge for themselves, to enable them to recommend his House to their friends, on their visits to this great Cattle Market of New England.

Parties from the city, and neighboring towns, will find spacious rooms, and accommodations equal to any other house in the vicinity of Boston.
Cattle Fair Hotel, Brighton, Feb. 5, 1834. eop3m feb 8

WILLIAM BUTTERS has removed from No. 39 Court to 35 State street, under the New England Marine Insurance Office, where he will continue to negotiate Mortgages, Real Estate and Exchange Brokerage. The drawing of deeds, leases, bills of sale, assignments, and every other legal instrument, will be promptly executed in a style to please. His patrons who have entrusted to him the collection of personal demands, he will give particular attention. To his friends at a distance who have given him the agency of large shares of the public travel, he feels very grateful, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Letters or orders to his address through the Post Office, or left at his draw in the Mechanics' Reading Room will come immediately to hand. eop3m feb 8

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—S. S. LYNDY in coming to close all his cut goods, will sell at reduced prices—among his extensive stock may be found—Linen, Linen Sheetings, Linen Damask, Damask Table Covers, 3 Diaper Towelling, 8-4 Russia Damask, Russia Diaper, Crash, Flemish Linen Goods, Brown Damask Table Cloths, Green and White Cloths, all sizes, &c. &c. n 1

THE MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1834.

¶ We have abandoned our paper this morning almost exclusively to Correspondents. Upon the first page will be found the eloquent and forcible speech of Mr Foster, delivered in the Senate of Massachusetts, upon the Bank Question.

A Fearful Prospect.—The Lowell Journal of Wednesday evening, has the following paragraph:—"We learn with regret, almost approaching to horror, that many of the directors and stockholders of the Factories in this town, are upon the point of deciding to stop the mills. The effect upon thousands of our people, will be indescribable. Laborers of every class, and artisans of every trade, must go, they know not whither, to seek in vain for subsistence, and all the inhabitants who depend upon them again for a support, will be left destitute of means to obtain their daily bread. Others of the stockholders, and especially the agents and superintendents, are desirous of preventing this annihilation of the laboring interests, by reducing the rates of wages so low, that they would feel justified in continuing to manufacture for the present, though no doubt can exist, for a moment, that it would be safer and better for them, on many accounts, to stop at once. Common humanity may pray, that the result of their deliberations may be favorable to the poor."

Have not the opponents of monopoly warned the people to beware of the reverses inseparable from the business they were drawn into by high wages—when families, farms, dairies and warehouses have been deserted by those who were performing the labor—when sea Captains, Supercargoes and Stevedores have been tempted to operate in incorporated manufacturing establishments. Have we not pointed to occurrences in Great Britain within the last few years, where 40,000 operatives have been turned out of employ at once, and left to starve, and die by loathsome disease, occasioned by bad provisions, and one scanty meal of oatmeal per day—the consequence of absence of demand for manufactured goods. This dense population in the manufacturing districts, is to the thinking Englishman, like a slumbering volcano. To afford these people employment, is an object of constant solicitude. Without employment, they would break loose upon society, and nothing could arrest the worst of all imaginable evils. The population of the Southern plantations are harmless and happy in comparison.

In this country, the monopolists want the Bank, as it is, and the control of it.—They want the Government Deposits. They want high duties, to increase the deposits, and appropriations for internal improvements, to make high duties perpetual. The use of the money in transitu will necessarily be theirs—and to secure this, they want one of their own body to preside over the United States—the rest of the offices would follow.

But thanks to the wisdom of the people, this consolidation of power was arrested, when the administration under Mr Adams and Mr Clay, was displaced by the election of Gen. Jackson. The revolution had then commenced, and to check the power of the Bank is the last great scene. The Bank knows its fate—let it no longer oppress the people, but go on and loan its money, and bring back public confidence and the demand for manufactures, that the wages of the operatives may not be cut off. Save the people whom it has brought into its power—the people whose votes gave it its chartered existence—its ability to do good, and its power to oppress.

The Editor of the N. Y. Mercantile states, that he has private advices from Washington, that Mr Webster will soon come forward with a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the United States for four years beyond its present chartered limits, under proper restrictions—restoring to it its chartered rights—reserving to Congress the right to charter another bank in 1836, when the present bank shall expire. A very wise plan, truly, to put it into the power of a dozen or fourteen Senators, who misrepresent the States from whence they come, to defeat the will of three quarters of the people at the time the present charter expires. It is a scheme cunningly contrived to keep the present bank alive, until General Jackson's term expires, and to keep the country in continual agitation for six years longer, and in the mean time smuggle into the House of Representatives, under one pretence or another, members enough to control any future Executive upon this subject. The corrupting influence of the Bank would in that event be brought powerfully (for wealth, says Mr Webster, is power) into action to save the people from any other currency than that which would issue from Chesnut street. We need feel no alarm, however, upon this subject, as long as we have the present watchful and vigilant sentinel at the head of affairs.

The Nullifiers are trying to kick up a dust in Congress. The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—"There has been a feverish anxiety on the part of the State Rights party, during the whole session, to get this subject up for discussion. The first attempt, under the Resolution submitted by Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, failed on success, as the House closed it, after a few speeches, by laying it on the table. The Alabama controversy is at an end, having been settled by the Executive, through his agent, Mr Key, in a manner which ought to be satisfactory to all parties. The issue is now changed, and the reasons for taking away the life of a citizen are called for. My own impression is, that we shall be bored with the subject a month or two, for the space of one hour or less, every morning in the week."

¶ Let the local banks in Boston combine to afford all the relief possible, and invite the U. S. Branch to join them. This, if effected, would relieve all the distress, if not effected, the people would see who it was that oppressed them.

A Typographical Temperance Society has been formed in Albany.

POLICE COURT.

[Thursday.]

A Game Sister.—A slender built girl, with her back towards the bar, stood as immovable as a pillar, near the prisoner's seat. A case of some "bright Lais," caught in a midnight speculation, without a hymeneal charter, was the first and most natural thought. This suspicion was confirmed by the style of her appointments. She wore a sky-blue velvet cottage, with pink mountings; dark brown shawl, with red flowers; gown, French calico, with running figures, to which two inches of her petticoat formed a white basso relievo; and to complete the statue, the muslin flounces of her pantalettes, overlapping her brass buckled slippers, resembled fluted pedestals to Corinthian columns. But appearances are deceitful, and were never more so than in this instance; for this sylph-like form belonged to a lady of decidedly African complexion, though possessing a European countenance, who was brought into court to show cause why she should not be held to answer for a violent assault on one Perkins, who was so black, as to be almost imperceptible, except by an oblique light, and old enough to be her father, and big enough to bolt her down his throat at a bite. Though not able to defend himself, he was capable of stating his griefs to the Court, as follows:—

Perkins—(with the "unerring index of his soul" hermetically sealed, as Mr Wirt would say; or, as we should say, with one peeper closed)—"Charlotte's brother wanted to get something away from me—and eaze I would not let him, he hit me a knock—but I made out to get him down, and just as I was giving him a good pelting, she came over and kicked me in the eye—her brother then got away, and broke my windows with brick-bats; but I caught him again, and as I was giving on him another d—d good licking, she came at me again."

When the officer who arrested her, was bringing her along, she espied poor Perkins in the middle of the street, broke from custody, darted like a deer across the street, and, quicker than lightning, planted her fives in his face, with the consoling accompaniment—"Take that till I give you another."

Charlotte was too magnanimous to disclaim any portion of the achievement alleged against her, and was fined \$3.00, and costs.

*—Corinthia's Syren Wanton
Rioted in princely Pyrrhus' soul.

George Harvey Barnes.—The examination of this man, respecting the robbery of the Piscataqua money, was again put off, as the witnesses had not arrived from Philadelphia.

Mrs Seeley, the woman who kept the brothel at the corner of Myrtle and Butolph streets, into which the little girl was so villainously decoyed on Tuesday, was examined and committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

Appointment.—Hon James D. Merrill has been appointed one of the Justices of the Police Court, in place of Benjamin Whitman resigned.

The Bill for Miss Mc Bride's Benefit at the Tremont this evening, is very attractive. We hope it is not necessary to say anything in addition to our remarks yesterday, to urge the liberal to "come up to the help of the" deserving.

The Concert advertised in yesterday's papers, to be given for the benefit of Mr WILLIAM VANS, is postponed until further notice.

Extract of a letter, written by a prisoner to his wife:

"At your earnest solicitation, as well as that of the children, I write, although it can be of but little satisfaction to you. You will recollect that when I last wrote, I was in the thirty day current; I will wait me to the shore on the 20th inst. I shall protest to the authorities against my ability to sustain the voyage longer. You must not be disappointed if I drift upon a dangerous shore, where the wreckers will take what salvage they can get, and then set me adrift again for another voyage, without even an examination to know if I am sea-worthy, my protest to the contrary notwithstanding. I think the Debtor Law the most singular and whimsical ever invented by man, (although seldom used except by brutes in disposition). To begin, they make one say, I am unable to support myself in prison. I must then cite my creditor to appear at least thirty days ahead, to show cause why I may not take what is called the Poor Debtor's Oath, that is, to swear that I am as poor as poor can be. However strange it may appear, this all goes for nothing; it is worse than the fable of the Fox and the Flies.—The law allows a more hungry creditor—(I say more hungry, because if he finds the body alive, it is all he wants or expects to glut himself upon) to seize and set me adrift again, without even an inquiry whether I have sworn truly or not; and this may be continued again and again, at the will of creditors. This is called the law for the relief of Poor Debtors; it is better entitled to the name of the law for the punishment of rich rogues. You will perceive that it is a voyage of uncertainty, having neither chart nor compass—nothing depends on me—every thing is at the will of the (often worse than fiend) creditor, who estimates his satisfaction by the distress he can create; it is but too plainly intimated that I may expect all the torture this inglorious law can inflict."

During Robbery.—The jewelry and fancy goods store of Abraham Hews, Jr. 243 Washington street, was entered last night, and robbed of all the most valuable part of the goods, consisting of a large assortment of gold ear-rings, rings, pins, lockets, silver spoons, and silver ware, to the amount of upwards of \$2000. The selection made by the robber, was very judicious, as scarcely an article of plated or gilt ware was disturbed. From tracks and other appearances about the premises, it is supposed to have been done by one man. The entrance to the store was effected from the rear. He must have passed from Winter street, by the house of Mr Andrews, over a high fence to the rear of Mr Hews's store, and have escaped the same way, with his heavy load of goods. A reward of \$200 is offered for the detection of the robber and recovery of the property.

Storekeepers should be on their guard, as a number of attempts have recently been made to enter stores, since the robbery of Messrs Cary, Boynton & Co., but which have been unsuccessful.—*Transcript.*

COUNTING VOTES.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Greene.—I observe by the record of Legislative proceedings that an order has been passed instructing the Committee on Elections "to consider the expediency of prescribing by law a uniform mode of counting votes and determining elections by ballot."

There are two modes of ascertaining what number shall constitute a majority in voting. One, in counting each ballot a vote, whatever number of names it may contain, provided it do not exceed the number required. The other, the senatorial mode, as it is sometimes called, of dividing the whole number of persons voted for by the number required to be chosen.

The General Ticket system in large towns is indispensible; the confusion and almost interminable work of choosing eight or ten Representatives singly, must be obvious to every one. But this mode has a peculiarity in it, for when all the ballots are full and there are no mutilated votes, more than the required number of candidates may have a majority of votes.

Suppose there be nine votes and four candidates to be chosen,

1	person votes for	A. B. C. D.
1	"	" " " A. E. C. D.
1	"	" " " A. F. C. D.
1	"	" " " A. G. C. D.
1	"	" " " A. H. C. D.
4	"	" " " B. E. F. G.

it will be seen that seven persons have a majority although four only are to be chosen.—The usual course, in these cases, has been, to take those of the majority which have the greatest number of votes, but it still leaves three persons having a majority, not chosen.

I am of the opinion that the senatorial mode of counting is the most equitable, and the preceding calculation is made to show the result when there are no deficient or mutilated votes, and therefore not attributable to the mode of counting.

Let us then see the operation of the two different modes of computing majorities.—Suppose four candidates are to be chosen by one hundred voters, and the mode of counting be adopted that each ballot, whether it contain one, two, three or four names, be counted a vote, then of course no one will be chosen unless his name be borne on 51 different votes. I entertain the opinion this ought not to be the rule unless the ballots contain the whole number of names required.

If a person choose to vote for a less number than he has a right to, he so far waives his privilege, and it should not be allowed to operate against those who vote for the full number. They should be considered so far as they are deficient as blank votes, and not counted at all. No one, it is presumed, will contend that entire blank votes are to be counted, although they are sometimes reported; but I believe whenever they affect an election they are rejected, as they were by the House of Representatives in the selection of candidates for Lieutenant Governor; and if they ought to be rejected when entire, why should they be counted when in part, and it is somewhat singular that entire blank votes should ever be reported. Their very nature implies total indifference.

If the Senatorial mode should be adopted, the effect would be to give a majority to the requisite number in many cases and would supersede the necessity of repeated trials.

It often happens, that when names are erased from Tickets, it is not from a dislike or opposition to the persons whose names are stricken off, but from a partiality to some favorite, and where parties are nearly balanced, it is thus in the power of a few individuals to cause repeated meetings before the requisite number of persons can be chosen. Let us illustrate this—a town has five Selectmen or Representatives to choose, and has 500 voters—245 persons vote for A. B. C. D. E. and 240 vote for F. G. H. I. K. and 15 choose only to vote for A. It follows, that if every ballot be a vote A. only is chosen, as 251 is necessary to a choice, and A. is the only one which has a sufficient number.

But in the other mode of counting, this caprice of a few individuals would not avail.—A. B. C. D. E. and F. having 245 votes would amount to 1225
the other five having 240 each would amount to 1200
A. having additional 15 would add 15
2440

2440 divided by 5, the number to be chosen would be 488, necessary to a choice 245, and the whole number required would be elected.

It may be objected that it is not strictly within the province of the Legislature to prescribe a uniform method. The Legislature will undoubtedly correctly settle the question. But regulations deemed necessary and proper are adopted in other cases. There is a law that the names of voters shall be placed on lists or borne on rolls prior to elections. The Constitution does not make this a qualification for a voter, but it is sustained by the Supreme Court as a necessary rule.

It may be said that voters may effect the object of advancing a favorite candidate, by substituting names who are not candidates. This is true, but practically it will not be an evil, for few persons, especially since the introduction of printed votes, would adopt that course—and moreover, the impropriety of trifling with the important right of suffrage, would be brought powerfully to the mind.

In addition to other considerations, the Constitution and Laws require that every person shall vote for instead of against candidates; yet it is voting "against" when the result is produced by the mode of counting votes. On this principle, I have been informed that, in some places, those who canvass the votes, reject all which do not contain the whole number of names required. If this be correct, it is an additional reason why an uniform mode should be established.

The Mysterious Lady is said in the advertisements to "exert a faculty hitherto unknown;" but we think it likely that the mystery will soon be explained by some of the young gentlemen who are examining it here. The Lady never speaks till spoken to by the gentleman who attends her; and enough has been observed to make it certain that his questions inform her of the answer that she ought to make, by means of signs agreed upon between them. This has often been done on a small scale, even by school boys. The *Mysterious Lady* and her exhibitor have the trick to a wonderful degree of perfection; and have invented what may be called a language of their own. They deserve great credit for the labor with which they must have studied this, and for their skill in using it.—*Phil. paper.*

Macon, Feb. 6.—Owing to the badness of the roads, we suppose, we have had no northern papers for five or six days. The latest dates from Washington city are of the 22d January, by way of New York by water to Savannah.

Cotton has improved a shade since our last. Some sales have been made at 10 cents—principal sales from 8 to 9.—*Telegraph.*

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—In the Senate, order from the House, authorizing the Committee to investigate Masonry, to send for persons and papers; laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the Chelsea Free Bridge was also laid on the table.

In the House, Petition of E. Stoddard and 44 others of Upton, J. H. Stevens and 51 others of Stoneham, of A. Bigelow and 66 others of New Braintree, of N. Russell and others of Plymouth, of sundry inhabitants of Northampton, and of L. Matthews and 62 others of Braintree, on the License Laws. Petition of S. Pope and 67 others of Marlboro', on Masonry. Committee ordered to inquire into expediency of exempting Law Students from Military Duty. Ordered that 11th article of the Rules and Orders of the House be amended as follows:—"The speaker shall consider a motion to adjourn as always first in order; that that motion, and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate." The bill relating to attachment of real estate, on 3d reading, was negatived by a vote of 250 to 168.

Another shocking Steamboat Disaster.—By a gentleman who came up in the steamboat Little Rock, we learn that the steamboat Mississippi recently burst her boiler, on the Mississippi, by which disaster about sixty persons lost their lives! We have no further particulars, but it was owing to carelessness, as a majority of these disasters are.

On the 17th ult. the steamboat Waterloo, on her passage from Louisville to St Louis, struck a snag, five miles below Chester, and sunk. Most of the cargo lost.—*Little Rock Gazette, Jan. 8.*

Alarm of Fire Extra.—Sunday afternoon, about an hour after divine service, there was an alarm of fire, and as the first notice of it was from the bell of Mr Patton's church in Broome street, a number of engines in that vicinity halted in front, in order to ascertain the direction of the fire. The Sexton being at home, and knowing that he had locked the door, hastened to the church to ascertain the cause. On entering, he found to his surprise a small boy, who had been fastened in, and had adopted this method to extricate himself from his confinement.—*N. Y. J. of Com.*

Specie.—The packet ship Eric, daily expected from Havre, has on board a large amount of specie. How large we cannot ascertain, but the shipments were only suspended by the refusal of the underwriters in Havre to insure any further amount. The balance was then sent on board the Albany, which ship was also expected to have on board all that could be insured.—*Ibid.*

Business is quite brisk in Market street. The western customers are coming in flush with cash, and purchase freely.—*Phil. paper.*

Mr Knower suspended payment upon debts amounting to about \$500,000; and the amount of his property, in notes, wool, bank stock, real estate, &c., is about \$900,000. Mr Van Buren is not upon his paper for a dollar.—*Albany Argus.*

A Wilmington, N. C. paper says:—"Large numbers of incendiary pamphlets have been sent south for distribution, tending to disturb their domestic tranquillity; they emanate from the fanatic few who are in favor of immediate abolition, which can never be accomplished."

The Gettysburg Star of Tuesday, says:—"G. W. Dixon had the pleasure of singing, &c. &c. for the citizens of this borough, during the past week. It was rumored yesterday that he, or his partner, went off on Sunday last, not on 'wings of glory,' but with his wing in somebody's new coat."

The colossal bronze statue of Jefferson, by the celebrated French sculptor, David, brought to this country by Lieut. Levy, and presented by him to the General Government, will be exhibited for a week at No 155 Broadway.—*N. Y. Stand.*

Dr Johnson beautifully remarks, that "when a friend is carried to his grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments which before glided off our minds without impression; a thousand favors unrepaid; a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish, for his return; not so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood."

Correction.—The house in which the outrage was committed, mentioned in our yesterday's paper, is situated on the East corner of Butolph and Myrtle streets. It was erroneously stated to be on the corner of Belknap and Myrtle streets.—*Mer. Jour.*

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at GALLAGHER'S, TO-MORROW EVENING 22d inst., at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Tickets of admittance to the Collation of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY, state that it will take place at the Exchange Coffee House, but Mr Daventry being unable to accommodate the Society, owing to the engagement of his Hall, it will meet at Mr GALLAGHER'S, Howard Street House, who has engaged to provide the Collation. Those persons who have not received their tickets, can obtain them at the above time and place.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—ATTENTION!—The members of the Washington Lt Infantry are hereby notified that the Tickets for the Ball on the 21st inst. are ready for delivery, and can be obtained at William Orin's, No. 39 Brattle street, and Messrs J. & W. W. East's 28 and 40 Congress street. For order.—ALBERT F. DOW, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Rev Dr Channing's Church, in Federal street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock—at which the Annual Report will be made, and the objects of the Society presented by the Society's Agent, and several other gentlemen.

MARRIED.—In Northfield, John Appleton, Esq. of Bangor, Me, to Sarah N. daughter of Hon Samuel C Allen.
In Lowell, Joseph D Adams to Nancy L Dennis, both of Waldborough, N H.

DIED.—In this city, Isaac Kimball, formerly of Waterford, Me.
On Thursday, George H, only son of Roland Cushing, 8 yrs and 4 mos.
In Roxbury, Mrs Olive, wife of Eleazer Ayers, 63.
In Chelmsford, Mrs Mary, wife of Caleb Abbott, Esq. 51.
In Leominster, Capt Ephraim Wilder, 44.
In Washington City, Dr Richard Emmons, a native of this city, 44.

IMPORTATIONS.
LIVERPOOL.—Ship Chatham—120 tons coal—7 bales 1 truss carpeting—573 bars iron—1 case 2 boxes watches—1231 iron rails—5115 chains—32 cases copper—11 casks twine—629 pkgs mdze—1 bale 2 cases thread—50 m brillas—1 bale blanketing—1 case cotton tapes—61 casks 22 cases hard ware—80 cases 70 bundles steel—9 casks castings—5 crates 4 casks 2 bales hollow ware—1 cask 500 nails—1 bale webbing—1 cask emery—2 bundles wire—4 baskets 3 bundles vices—4 do pans—90 crates 15 hds earthen ware—24 stone jars—36 pipes.
HONDURAS.—Brig Susan—98 logs mahogany—8 1/2 tons logwood.
N ORLEANS.—Brig Alexander—273 hds 20 tierces 20 bbls molasses.

¶ By the Steamboat Mail, we received New York papers of Wednesday evening, containing the proceedings of Congress on Monday. They are entirely destitute of other news.

CONGRESS.

Monday Feb. 17.—In the Senate, Mr Bell presented a petition of a number of the citizens of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the subject of the pecuniary embarrassments and distress prevailing in that Section of the Union, which the memorialists attribute to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Mr Hill read a letter, which, he said, would show that the signers of the petition were debtors of the Bank, and that there was not a single friend of the Administration on the list.

Mr Knight presented a memorial from Providence against the removal of the deposits.

The Pension Funds.—Mr Clayton made a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, relative to the message of the President of the United States of the 3d inst. in reference to the Bank of the United States refusing to pay over to the order of the Government the pension fund. Ordered to lay on the table, by a vote of 25 to 16—the minority being composed entirely of the opposition. Mr Wilkins resumed his speech upon Mr Clay's resolution upon the removal of the deposits, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House.—Mr Adams, of Mass. renewed his attempt to have the memorial from the city of New York, in favor of a Warehousing system, referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr Cambreling contended that it had been the uniform practice of the House to refer subjects of this sort to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House refused to sustain Mr Adams's motion to reconsider, by a vote of 123 yeas, to 84 yeas.

Mr Harper presented a memorial from Portsmouth, N. H. praying Congress to restore the deposits, or restore confidence by some other measures.

Mr Burgess presented a similar petition from Providence, R. I. Mr Pearce denied that the memorial spoke the voice of the city of Providence; for as there were 19,000 inhabitants in the city, 1,050 could not be considered such a number as to be called the voice of that city. It was not more than three weeks since, that large sums, amounting to nearly \$300,000, had been loaned by inhabitants of Providence, to merchants of New Bedford and New York.

Petitions were presented from Philadelphia, Southwark, Moyamensing, Germantown and Bristol, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Bertie, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., disapproving of the removal of the deposits. Also resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky to the same effect. Also two petitions from the county of Erie, Pa., one in favor, and the other against the removal. Adjourned.

Mr Wirt.—From the Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, dated Washington, Feb. 17:

"I am sorry to hear that the Hon WILLIAM WIRT now lies at the point of death at his lodgings in this city. His disorder is inflammation of the brain. He has been ill but a few days. Yesterday he was given over by his physicians, and this morning he was thought to be dying."

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—THURSDAY, February 20.

ARRIVED.

Brig Susan, Doyle, Belize, Honduras 20th ult. Left sch Two Brothers, Trescott, hence, disg; Henry, for Havana 4 or 5.
Brig Sea Island, Sedrick, Savannah.
Sch Amelia, Rogers, Washington, NC.
Sch Envoy, Jameson, Wilmington, NC.
Sch Pilot, Swain, Nantucket.
Sch Fly, Shanley, Rye.
Sloop Cassius, Gauss, Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship Margaret Forbes, King, New Orleans; brig Ly, coming, Foster, Gibraltar; and a market; Norfolk Mathews, Norfolk; Atlas, Deering, and Mechanic, Munroe, Portland; sloops Jas & Lucy, Pease, N Bedford; Independence, Gloucester.

Shipping List of Dec 24.

At Cowes 22d, Bauman, Evans, Rotterdam, for Boston.
At Helvoet 13th, Elizabeth, Long, Balt; 15th, Clifford Wayne, Stanwood, Batavia; 16th, Dromo, Rand, do; Mars, Rand, do; Harvest, Bradford, Baltimore.
In the Texel, no date, James Perkins, Crowell, for Batavia.
At Gibraltar 7th, Mallory, Foster, St John, NF.
At Genoa 8th, Edfort, Nye, Havana.

SALEM 19th—ar brig Amethyst, Willis, Para 27 ds. Left the Freedonia, and Malta, disg.
NEWBURYPORT 19th—below a ship supposed the Vesper, fm Cadiz.

HOLMES HOLE 18th—ar sch Volunteer, Kendrick, Havana 31st ult, for Boston. Left bark Wallace, Thaxter, 13 ds fm Boston; Mary Ballard, and Leopard, disg; brig Carina, 13 ds fm Boston; Export, disg.
19th—ar brig Philadelphia, Safford, Havana 18, for Portland.

Sailed sch Volunteer.
Passed by, brig Louisa, Rio Grande, for Boston.
PROVIDENCE 20th—ar brig Austin, Purrington, Matanzas 21 ds.

BRISTOL 19th—ar brig Gov Hopkins, Gladding, Matanzas 16 ds. Left bark Moscow, for Cronstadt, unc.
NEW ORLEANS 1st—clb brig Gladi, Freeto, and Monticello, Miller, Boston.

In the river, brig Hebe, Howes, fm Boston.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

NEW YORK 19th—ar brig System, Hutchinson, St Croix 13. Left brig Tam O'Shanter, Boston, disg. 14th inst, spoke ship Triton, from whaling, for Portsmouth, with 1900 bbls oil.

UNION AND DESPATCH LINE.

BALTIMORE AND BOSTON PACKETS.
To sail every Saturday.
This is the first Regular established Line of Packets from this Port, and Shippers must be aware of the advantages they have received from the regularity in their sailing, punctuality and correctness in their business, (by the Masters) and the promptness and safety of their passages—at all of which the present owners and masters pledge themselves to make every possible exertion to continue for the ensuing season, and hope the encouragement for so doing will be the increased patronage of their friends and the public. The following are the vessels:

Brig 11A,	Warren Hallett, Master
" CALO,	Thomas Percival, "
" VESTA,	James Hickson, "
" CECILIA,	Freeman Nickerson, "
" MARSHAL NEW,	James Crowell, "
" CHATAM,	Samuel Small, "

And will sail every Saturday of each week, commencing on the 1st of March, during the ensuing season, (wind and weather permitting). Apply to STANTON, (NICHOLS & WHITNEY, No. 19 Centre wharf, A. C. LOMBARDO & CO. Brimmer's T. HORRACE SCUDLER & CO. 3 City wharf, Agents, Boston, and CLARK & KELLOGG, Agents, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

To-morrow.
The new copper-fastened Brig PANDORA, T. J. Jones, master, is now loading at India Wharf, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk-st. feb 19

THE LIBRARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.—conducted by Jared Sparks, vol I. Sections from eminent Commentators. By Lucius R. East. Just received by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON. feb 3

WANTED.—A young man to work in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 6 Summer street. feb 20

TREMONT THEATRE.

MISS MCBRIDE'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 21.
Will be revived Mrs. Inebbia's fashionable comedy of
THE CHILD OF NATURE.
Date: Johnson
Count: Smith
Seville: Blake
Alberto: Leman
Amanth: Forbes
Marchioness: Miss Duff
Mr. Andrews will, by request, sing the Comic Song of
"THE SEA SERPENT."

To which will be added, 1st time these several years,
the petit comedy of
HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE!
Capt. Thawfield: Mr. Smith
Capt. Blumfield: Blake
Charlotte: Mrs. Smith

After which, a "SWISS NATIONAL DANCE," by
Miss McBride, assisted by the Corps de Ballet.

To conclude with a new Romantic Drama, written by
the author of Crossing the Line, entitled
THE EVIL EYE.
Or Superstition. Mr. Forbes
Dusty Deduction: Smith
Malcolm: Andrews
Mabel: Miss McBride
Mrs. Smith

* Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence
at 7 1/2.

Prices 1st and 2d Tier of Boxes \$1. Third Tier
of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 25 cents. Gallery 15 cents.

ORATORIO.—The Handel and Haydn Society
give an Oratorio on SABBATH EVENING next,
selected from the first masters, with full Orchestral
accompaniment, at their Hall, Boylston street, to com-
mence at 7 o'clock. Particulars in future papers.

SINGING SCHOOL. COBURN & HEWES,
respectfully inform their friends and the public,
that their Class for the instruction of Sacred Music,
will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21st,
at 7 o'clock, in the Vestry of Hollis street Church.
Those persons who intend to favor them with their
patronage are invited to leave their names at John
Aronson's, No. 197, or J. B. Dow's, No. 362 Washington
street.

Strict attention will be paid to pronunciation, articu-
lation, &c. Terms, per quarter, \$3.50—for lady and
gentleman, \$4. Anthems will be introduced in the
course of the Lessons.

N. B. Mr. Coburn will take charge of the Vocal De-
partment, and Mr. Hewes will preside at the Piano
Forte.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office un-
til the 1st March, for the removal of an old Cob
Wharf from the Timber Dock at the Navy Yard,
Charlestown, Mass.

The timber of said wharf is to be landed and piled
upon the shore of the dock, and the stones are to be
carried and deposited in the rear of the Quay Wall to be
built at the lower end of the Yard.

Scows will be furnished by the U. S. to carry the stone
from the wharf to the place of deposit.

For all further information, inquire at the Office
of the Commandant of the Navy Yard.

STRAW GOODS.—S. L. LYNDEN offers for
sale,
400 ps Tuscan straw plait
1800 do Leghorn do braid
1200 do Florence do cord
100 do fancy cord trimmings
600 do fancy Tuscan trimmings
1600 imperial Leghorn bonnets, modern shape
500 fancy straw bonnets
800 eleven-strand do
400 Don-table do

These bonnets are all manufactured in a superior style,
expressly for the retail trade.

Constantly for sale—every description of straw trim-
mings and bonnets, all made and finished in the best
manner.

BOSTON, FEB. 19, 1834.—This is to give pub-
lic notice, that MERCEY S. GOODNOUGH, my
wife, has left my bed and board, with her children, and
conducted herself in a very unbecoming manner, and
all persons are hereby forbidden harboring her or her
children, or trusting her on my account, as I shall not
pay one cent after the above date.

CHARLES GOODNOW.
Feb 21 1834

HAY.—Now landing, 250 bundles New York hay,
of the very best quality, suitable for shipping or
house consumption—for sale by
P. DUNBAR & D. F. HUNTING,
Feb 21 No 7 Custom House street.

BIRDS AND QUADRU PEDS.—Birds and
Quadrupeds preserved and set up, by the sub-
scriber. Residence, head of Charter street, next house
to the burying ground. Specimens may be seen at the
State Museum, where orders left will be attended to.

GOOD'S BOOK OF NATURE.—Abridged
from the original work, adapted to the reading of
children and youth; with questions for the use of
schools, and illustrations from original designs—just
received and for sale by
B. B. MUSSEY, 29 Cornhill.

THE EMIGRANT'S MAGAZINE.—
Price \$1 a year. Particulars made known and
subscriptions received by LILLY, WAIT & CO, Agents
for the publishers.

GILL'S PATENT LUNAR PENS.—A
further supply this day received and for sale by
JOHN MARSH, 184 Washington street.

WANTED.—A young man to work in a public
house a few miles from this city. Apply at
No 6 Summer street.

WANTED.—An active young man in a whole-
sale W. I. Good store.
Also, a boy in a dry goods store.
Also, a man to work on a farm a few miles from the
city.
Also, a man to drive a milk cart. Apply at No 6
Summer street.

WANTED.—A young man in a dry good store.
Also, a young man in a W. I. goods store.
Also, a man in a stable. Apply at 138 Tremont st.

FOR RENT.—A house in Myrtle street—\$250—
Apply at SPEAR'S office, 15 Exchange street.

NURSE CHILD WANTED.—A healthy
young woman, with a good breast of milk, wish-
ing to take a child to nurse. Inquire at No 161 Hanover
street.

FOUND.—On the 11th inst. a Buffalo Skin. The
owner can have the same by applying at this office
and paying charges.

WANTED.—A genteel Tenement, worth from
\$150 to \$200 per annum, in the city or Roxbury
Apply at SPEAR'S Office, 15 Exchange street.

WM. H. MILTON & CO. Merchant Tailors,
Nos. 4 and 6 Faneuil Hall Building.

WINTER GARMENTS. of every descrip-
tion, for sale at reduced prices, at MILTON &
CO'S Clothes Warehouse, Faneuil Hall.

FOR SALE.—The Stock and Stand of a gro. er.
The stand is as good as any other in the city, and
offers to some one with a capital of from \$1000 to \$1500
an opportunity of engaging in a good business, already
established. It is not requisite that the cash should be
paid immediately. Apply at Spear's Office, 15 Ex-
change street.

PICTURE COAL.—On board the brig Hazard
before starting, by P. DUNBAR and D. F. HUNTING,
No 7 Custom House street.

NOTICE.—Two or four young men can be accom-
modated with Board. Apply at No 55 Sea street.

LEMON SYRUP. of very superior quality
made at an object for purchasers to call before buying.
A. BOYDEN, Hancock street.

PEERSHAM SURTOUTS.—A prime lot
of Peersham Surtouts, and Frock Coats just re-
ceived, made in the first rate style. For sale at 12 Corn-
hill.

BEAD BAGS. large size, at \$2.37 1/2 each, just
received at THAYER & DAVENPORT'S, No 13
Hanover street.

GROCERIES. The Subscriber has taken Store
Woodbury & Co. and intends to keep constantly on hand
an assortment of first rate groceries. He respectfully
solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ROBERT B. LINCOLN.

WARREN THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 21.

Will be acted, a Play in 5 acts, called

BARBAROSSA.

Selim: Mr. Braham
Barbarossa: Mr. Houghton
Zaphira: Mrs. Pelly
Irene: Miss Pelly
To conclude with the Comic Opera, called
ROSINA.
Or, The Reapers.
Mr. Rice
Mrs. Laforest

Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents. * * No money
taken at the doors.

N. B. Doors will open at 1/4 past 6, and performance
to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

A CARD.—HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of
Music, 28 and 29 1/2 Building, respectfully of-
fers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer
of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the
most extensive Piano Forte Manufacture in this city,
and devoted much time and attention to the study of
his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfac-
tion to all who may please to favor him with their pa-
tronage.

For the convenience of his friends at the south part
of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of
Mr. William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington
streets.

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faith-
fully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr. Henry Davis has
been in our employ for six years past, and that he is
qualified to tune and repair Pianos.

J. CHICKERING & CO.
Boston, February 10, 1834.

TO LET.—Two small Stores—one situated in Can-
al street, near the termination of the Lowell
Rail Road—the other No. 68 Pond street, both suitable
for W. I. Goods stores or other purposes.

Also, three Rooms, a part of a genteel House at the
north part of the city, to a small family without chil-
dren. Apply to T. HAYNES, No. 14 Leverett st.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF FUTURE RETRIBUTION, on the
principles of Moral Analogy and the Scriptures. By
Hosea Ballou. Just published and for sale by B. B.
MUSSEY, No. 29 Cornhill.

SUGAR, MOLASSES & HONEY.—300
boxes sugar, white and brown, new crop—300 hds
molasses—40 hds honey—landing from Brig Ceres, for
sale by
SCOTTO CLARK, 26 India wharf.

A CARD.—The subscribers most respectfully in-
vite those of their customers who have in their
possession unrecipited bills due January last, to have
the same examined and settled, if possible, the present
week.

E. K. WHITAKER & CO.
Feb 19

ALMONDS.—41 bbls of soft shelled Almonds of
the best quality, landing from Brig Garfielda from
Marseilles for sale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants'
Row.

THE EVERGREEN, or Stories for Childhood
and Youth, edited by Walter West, illustrated with
20 engravings—just published and for sale by COT-
TONS & BARNARD, No 184 Washington street.

TUFTED RUGS.—Just received at J. TA-
BER'S, 57 Washington street, 1 bale of elegant
Tufted Rugs, of extra sizes, and superior quality.
Also, 2 do do small sizes—1 do Brussels—1 do Wilton
which will be sold low.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.—One bale very su-
perior quality 10-4 Russia Sheetings, just received
on consignment.

Also, a trunk of gold and silver muslins; for sale by
order of the owner, at very low prices, by E. K.
WHITAKER & CO.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, by
desires of obtaining a situation whereby he may be
enabled to obtain an honest livelihood. A line ad-
dressed to K., at this office, will be thankfully received
and speedily attended to.

NEW YORK PREMIUM HATS.—Just
received a few cases of the imported Satin Hats,
which brought the premium in New York, for sale by
H. BAILEY, No 15 Court street.

HAY, LUMBER AND COAL.—75 tons
prime Eastern Hay at \$18 per ton.
100 tons prime Schuykill Coal, broken, screened and
delivered, at \$7.50 per ton.
50 M Hemlock Plank and Joist.

Also, a constant supply of Bituminous Coals, at
market prices.
For sale by WM. C. PERKINS, at Bartlett's Wharf,
Lynn street.

LIFE OF ADAM CLARKE, (third vol-
ume)—just received and for sale by B. B. MU-
SSEY, 29 Cornhill.

NO. 3 MACKEREL. 50 barrels in prime or-
der, landing from schr Adar, for sale by P. E.
WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

MARKING ON LINEN.—Specimens may
be seen at the subscriber's store, which will be
done at the shortest notice, by leaving orders.

SILVER SPOONS.—A good assortment of Sil-
ver Table and Tea Spoons on hand will be sold
cheaply, marking gratis, at BRUCE & CO'S No 235
Washington street.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of fash-
ionable ready made Clothing constantly for sale at
WM. H. MILTON & CO'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Faneuil Hall,
Feb 18

GENTLEMEN in want of good comfortable
articles of wearing apparel adapted to the present
season will do well if they recollect the number, No 10
Congress street, 5 doors from State street.

FOR SALE.—Two lots Mill Pond Land, 1500 to
1700 ft each, eligibly situated; part of the payment
may be made in carpenter and mason work, by EBEN-
EZER SMITH, Counting Room opposite Warren Ho-
tel.

STOCK FRAMES.—1 card Stock Foundations
just received and for sale by
JABEZ HATCH, Jr., 69 Congress st.

PETER SIMPLE, (vol. 3d)—this day published
by ALLEN & TICKNOR.

Also received, a supply of the PERILS OF PEARL
STREET, including a Taste of the Dangers of Wall
Street, by a late Merchant—A fellow who hath seen
losses.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man
of industrious habits, in a wholesale or retail West
India Goods store. The best of references will be given
as to character, &c.—apply at No 6 Summer st.

WANTED.—young man in a public house—one
acquainted with the business would be preferred.
Apply at No. 6 Summer street.

PIPE STAVES, AFLOAT.—34,500 W. I.
freestone—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

COMBS AND JEWELRY Mended in the
best manner at THAYER & DAVENPORT'S
Comb, Hair and Fancy Goods Store, No 22 Hanover st
Jan 23

A SERMON.—Preached in the Federal Street
Meeting House, Jan. 12 1834. By Ezra S. Gan-
nett. Published by request. For sale by COTTON &
BARNARD, 184 Washington street.

CLEAR, MESS AND PRIME PORK.
2500 lbs Clear, 200 do Mess, 200 Prime Pork—for
sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15 South
Market street

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—A few casks—
now landing—of superior quality—4th proof, and
entitled to denunciate—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr.,
& CO, 18 Long wharf.

ENGLISH SHEET IRON. 40 Packs as-
sorted numbers in prime order, for sale by F. E.
WHITE, 22 Long Wharf.

BUCKLIN'S BLANK JOURNAL. con-
taining his system of Book-keeping, manufac-
tured and for sale by OLIVER HOLMAN, 96 and 98
State street.

COAL.—25 chaldrons prime Orrel Coal—25 do
N. C. do—do fine Canal Coal Also, 100 chal-
drons N. C. do fine Sydney and Bridgport Coal, for
sale by NEVES & FRENCH, 65 Purchase street.

WANTED.—A man in a public house. Apply at
198 Tremont street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO.

Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

Watches and Jewelry.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
—at office—

A large assortment of fine gold jewelry—consisting of
fingers—earrings—breast pins, etc.

A large lot of watches.

A general assortment of house furniture—particulars
hereafter.

At 10 1/2 o'clock—
50 long setting benches, suitable for school or halls—
some with backs.

A large invoice of watches.

Constable's Sale.

Boston, Feb. 19, 1834.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at auction
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
—at office—

One Clarionet

One double eased Silver Watch.

By order of DEBASTUS CLAPP, Constable.

Watches—Assignee's Sale.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
—at office—

A large number of new silver watches, consisting of
a well selected lot. Among them are silver 1/2 pawns
English double eased, and double bottom silver face
French—alarm—day of month—silver repeaters—do
levers—ladies' gold watches.

The above are all new, and will be positively sold to
close a concern.

By order of assignees.

Suffolk, ss. City of Boston, Feb. 18, 1834.

Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auc-
tion, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
—at office—

1 gold watch—1 violin.

By order of William Andrews, Constable.

Assignee's Sale—Family Groceries.

TO SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock,
—at office—

Without reserve, to close a concern,

An assortment of good family groceries, consisting of
the following articles in small lots: Havanna white
sugar—do brown do—old Java coffee—new rice—oil
chests hyson skin tea—black tea—souchong tea—
4 eighth cases old Sicily wine—4 do cases port Sherry
wine—half kegs extra quality chewing tobacco.

Also, ul bbls Havanna brown and white sugar—ul
bbls St. Domingo coffee—casks and boxes Malaga
raisins.

—Also, at 11 o'clock—

The remaining stock of liquors, to close the concern
of a bar-room, consisting of Kegs St. Croix rum—Cyp-
brandy—Holl. gin—Sicily and Lisbon wine—and vari-
ous other articles.

Also—1 bbl beef.

GEORGE E. BARTON, Merchant Tailor,
near of Brattle square, Boston, begs to inform the pub-
lic, that he has made choice of a new and improved
cassimere—vestings—camlets—Petershams—and all
other goods suitable to his business and the season—of
which choice articles of German, French, British and
American manufacture, he will warrant to make gar-
ments of the newest style of fashion, at prices so lib-
eral, that they cannot but be the great patronage of a
generous public—to whom he returns his grateful acknow-
ledgments for recent support, and states that he intends
to arrange his business in a way that his store may be-
come the depot of Ready Made Clothing.

A good assortment of ready made garments constantly
on hand, viz:—Dress Coats—Suits—Wrappers—
Cloaks—Over Coats—Tom and Jerry—Vests—Sed Pan-
taloons. GEORGE E. BARTON, No 51 Brattle street.

**NEW SYSTEM OF BOOK KEEP-
ING.** BUCKLIN'S COUNTING HOUSE
JOURNAL; or Book Keeping by Double Entry, Sim-
plified: so that, by the use of several parallel vertical
columns, for the entry of Bills Payable, Bills Receiv-
able, and Loss, and also of any other item or series of Busi-
ness Transactions, all upon the same page or presented
at one view of the Journal; any Merchant, Manufac-
turer, Mechanic, Farmer, or any other individual having
occasion to keep Accounts, however extensive or com-
plex, may, without trouble, and at all times be pre-
cise state of all his concerns, and is shown daily and
hourly whether he is gaining or losing by his business.
The System explains itself, and may be put in practice
by any person having the least acquaintance with
Book-keeping. For sale by OLIVER HOLMAN, 96
and 98 State street.

JOB PRINTING.—BENJAMIN TRUE (late
of the firm of True & Greene) respectfully informs
his friends and customers, that he has taken a
Room, No. 19 Water street, directly over the old stand,
where he is prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK
and FANCY JOB PRINTING, and solicits a con-
tinuance of their patronage.

Blank Booklets and Blanks constantly on hand for
sale, or printed to order, at great variety of Pock-
et Books and Wallets, with steel clasps and springs;
Card Cases; ladies' Work Boxes and Indispensables;
Surgons' Cases; Portfolios; Bank Books; Travelling
Jewelry trays and boxes; pattern cards for factories;
spectacle cases, and every thing that can be thought of
in the Morocco line.

All Jobs personally attended to, and all kinds of Mo-
rocco Work neatly repaired.

**FASHIONABLE HAT, CAP AND FUR
STORE.**—H. BAILEY, No. 15 Court street, has
just received a fresh assortment of elegant short napt
Hats, of the latest fashion, which he invites his friends
and customers to call and examine for themselves.

Also, this day received a few more of the premium
Hats, which brought the premium in New York, all of
which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

By B. H. Bates or Caps of any quality or style made to
order at short notice.

**OFFICE OF GENERAL INFORMA-
TION.**—No. 6, Summer street, for Letting and
Selling Real Estate, and supplying Merchants with
Clerks, Farmers with Labourers, Families with Serv-
ants, Mechanics with Apprentices, &c.
N. B. Bills collected as above.

**OLIVER HOLMAN'S Paper Blank Book and
Stationery.** Nos. 96 and 98 State street,
where may be found of every kind of Blank Books, of every
description, together with a variety of fine Stationery,
School Books, Charts and Nautical Books.

THE CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY.
This day published by ALLEN & TICKNOR,
The Class Book of Anatomy, designed for schools, ex-
planatory of the first principle of Human Mechanism,
as the basis of Physical Education. By Jerome V. C.
Smith, M. D.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-
SHIP.**—The copartnership of Rotofore existing un-
der the firm of Sawtell & Pierce, is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. Amos Sawtell is authorized to settle
the affairs of the concern, and will continue the
business of the late firm at the old stand, West Centre
street.

**AMOS SAWTELL,
LUTHER B. PIERCE.**

COAL.—A supply of excellent Coal, for parlor and
stove grates or stoves, may be found at JAMES
BARTLETT'S Wharf, Lynn street, at the following
prices:

Course, \$14
Fine, 12 1/2 per Chaldron.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby
given that Samuel Cass, by an indenture of three
parts, bearing date Feb. 1, 1834, has assigned his property
to me, for the benefit of all his creditors, who shall be-
come parties to said indenture within thirty days from
the date thereof. A copy of the assignment may be seen
at the office of Horatio Shipley, No. 33 Court st.

ALEXANDER MCGEOCH, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Habit Cloths, Petershams, Pilot Cloths,
Festings, &c. &c. at No. 61 Washington street, 2d door
north of Court street, a large Stock of fresh Goods of the
above description, to be sold for cash by the piece or
yard, at prices lower than can be found at any other
store in this city. By order of the Assignee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—AMOS
CUTLER, No 217 Washington street, opposite
Franklin street, has constantly on hand a general as-
sortment of Watches, Silver Chains, Silver Rings, Pins,
jewel and gilt Buckles, neck Chains, Socks and Keys, Thin
Pots, Pensknives, Pencil Cases, Razors, Scissors, Tea
Pots, Canteens, and a variety of other articles of the best
quality and at low prices.

N. B. Silver Spoons, Jewelry, &c. bought at the
above establishment will be neatly engraved without
charge.

Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles repaired. Feb 19

AUCTION SALES.

BY SAMUEL K. RAYLEY.

Office, Nos. 1 and 2 Merchant's Hall, corner of Water and Congress streets.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery—Assignee's Sale.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
At the Long Room over 83 and 85 Washington street,

